



General Certificate of Education  
Advanced Subsidiary Examination  
June 2013

# Anthropology

# ANTH1

Unit 1 Being Human: Unity and Diversity

Wednesday 15 May 2013 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

**For this paper you must have:**

- an AQA 12-page answer book.

**Time allowed**

- 1 hour 30 minutes

**Instructions**

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The **Examining Body** for this paper is AQA. The **Paper Reference** is ANTH1.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Do all rough work in your answer book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

**Information**

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 70.
- Questions carrying 10 marks or more should be answered in continuous prose. In these questions you will be marked on your ability to:
  - use good English
  - organise information clearly
  - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

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Answer **all** questions.

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**Total: 70 marks**

Read **Items A** and **B** below and answer all the questions that follow.

**Item A**

A distinctive feature of human beings is that they have spread to all parts of the globe. They have managed to adapt and survive in many diverse environments, from the ice and snow of the Arctic to the deserts of the Sahara. As human beings have moved into diverse environments with different climates, the process of natural selection has caused physical differences between human populations.

These differences have had serious social consequences for relations between different groups of people. One example of this is the development of the concept of 'race' as a way of categorising different populations.

**Item B**

Like many other highland peoples of New Guinea, the Tsembaga are farmers who keep pigs. About once every 15 years, something mysterious happens. They slaughter all their pigs and, after a huge party, go to war with their neighbours. The reason the Tsembaga give for this practice is that they want to show respect for their ancestors.

The anthropologist Rappaport has a different explanation. He claims that they do this for environmental reasons. When the pig population increases, the people cannot keep them under control and they destroy crops.

Likewise, the war with their neighbours has an environmental explanation. Because they practise 'slash and burn' cultivation, the soil gradually loses its quality. Therefore, they need to move somewhere else and build a new village.

Source: adapted from *What is Anthropology?* THOMAS HYLLAND ERIKSEN, Pluto Press, London, 2004

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- 0 1** Explain what is meant by 'natural selection' **and** illustrate your explanation with an example (**Item A**). *(4 marks)*
- 0 2** Identify and briefly explain **two** ways in which descent is organised in kinship groups. *(6 marks)*
- 0 3** Examine **two or more** criticisms that anthropologists might make of the concept of 'race' (**Item A**). *(10 marks)*
- 0 4** Analyse **two or more** ways in which biological evolution may have affected how social relations are organised. *(10 marks)*
- 0 5** Examine the social and cultural role of language. *(20 marks)*
- 0 6** 'We can explain differences in cultural beliefs and practices between different groups of people by looking at the characteristics of the natural environments they live in.'
- Using material from **Item A and/or Item B** and elsewhere, assess this view. *(20 marks)*

**END OF QUESTIONS**

**There are no questions printed on this page**